



# The Shelby News.

**AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.**  
The Shelby News is the largest and cheapest newspaper in the city of Louisville.  
Terms \$2 in advance; \$2 50, payable within six months after subscription, at which time all subscriptions will be due, and chargeable with interest.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1855.

## Election Riots at Louisville.

From the Louisville Journal of August 7.

We deeply regret to have to record the scenes of violence, bloodshed, and house-burning which occurred in our city yesterday. We cannot now express our great abhorrence of such things; nor can we find space in which to say what we would wish to say upon this subject. A terrible responsibility rests upon those who have incited the foreign population of the city to the deeds of violence which were the commencement of the riots in the First and Eighth wards. We are confident that these riots were not occasioned by anything that happened at any of the several voting-places. The election throughout the city, as far as we can learn, had passed off with unusual quiet, with the exception of a brutal outrage in the First ward, of which we shall speak presently, and some fighting at the Eighth ward polls, in which no one was much hurt. The riots were occasioned by indiscriminate and murderous assaults committed by foreigners, chiefly Irish, upon innocent citizens, peacefully attending to their own business, at some distance from any of the voting places. All the circumstances connected with these assaults strongly indicate that they were premeditated and instigated by other parties than those by whom they were actually committed. We are not now prepared to say that they were the consequence only of the incendiary appeals, for some time past, publicly made to our foreign population by some of the leaders of the anti-American party, or that they were instigated by direct instructions of men with fiendish hearts who control a in a great measure the passions, and are able to dictate action to the Germans and Irish who made these attacks. All the facts will probably be ascertained judicially, and then the responsibility will rest where it properly belongs. The circumstances as detailed to us, and the confessions of some of the miserable wretches who were made the victims of their insane folly and murderous violence, show that these assaults upon unoffending and innocent native-born citizens were premeditated, and that the blame attaches to others who are as yet unnamed.

We have not now time to give details. We assert however, and are sure that it will be proved by respectable witnesses, that every act of bloodshed was committed by foreigners. That in every instance where mortal violence ensued the beginning of the riots was an unprovoked slaughter by foreigners of peaceful Americans while quietly passing in the streets at a distance from the polls. This infuriated the populace, and a prompt and terrible resort to mob violence by which many foreigners were killed and much property destroyed was the consequence. In the first ward about 9 o'clock in the morning, while the election was proceeding quietly at the polls, Mr. Geo. Burge, a respectable, and quiet American citizen, was brutally assaulted by a party of Irishmen on Jackson Street between Jefferson and Green, without having given any provocation, he was knocked down and terribly beaten with stones and clubs. He attempted to escape from the friends by whom he was attacked and ran into the alley of an adjoining house, where he was followed by his blood-thirsty assailants, and cut, stabbed, and beaten until he was supposed to be dead, when one of these inhuman brutes deliberately opened his knife and proceeded to cut the throat of the murdered man. When this act of violence was made known a party of Americans started in pursuit of the murderers, who were subsequently arrested and lodged in jail by the Mayor and City Marshal.

In the afternoon between three and four o'clock, several Americans were fired upon and severely wounded while quietly riding or walking by the German Brewery on Jefferson street, near the Beargrass bridge. Among these were some gentlemen from Jefferson county and several respectable citizens. One gentleman who was fired at was riding in a buggy with his wife seated by his side. About the same time a perfect shower of shot and bullets were rained upon every American passer-by from the windows of some houses occupied by Germans upon Shelby street, in the neighborhood of Madison street. As soon as these occurrences were made known it was ascertained that large bodies of foreigners, armed with shot guns and rifles, had assembled in the neighborhood of the brewery and also on Shelby street. An indiscriminate slaughter of American citizens was apprehended. An immense crowd of excited, maddened, infuriated Americans assembled, they were fired at from the windows of the brewery and the houses on Shelby street, and in seeking to arrest these offenders several men were badly wounded. The Irishman who shot Graham while he was taking care of Rhodes, an American who had been shot, was hung, but cut down before he died. At least thirty shots were fired from houses on Chapel street. It is impossible to ascertain all that were wounded. Malvin H. Scott, American, had his arm badly shattered by a ball. Seven or eight houses on the north side of Main street, above Eleventh, and two on the south side, were burned. A man named Richard Blackburn, who had hold of the pipe of the American Eagle Company, was shot about 3 o'clock this morning. The houses were nearly all owned by Francis Quinn, who was killed.

Later at night, one of the groceries ransacked on Madison street was burned down, and also two Irish cooper-shops on Main street. There were several German cooper-shops in the same vicinity, but none of them were burned. We are credibly informed that the mob had nothing to do with the fire. There were some warlike demonstrations this morning on Fifth street, near Main, but better counsel prevailed, and the crowd finally dispersed.

We have given the above hastily and obtained the particulars from sources which we consider most reliable.

The coroner held inquests on the following bodies:

William Graham, an American and fiddler, was killed on Chapel st., by being shot in the stomach on Monday evening, and died immediately. The shooting was done by an Irishman, who was shot and hung, but before life was extenuated. He died a few hours afterwards. He was buried, but the coroner will have his body taken up.

Theodore Rhoades, an American, aged 30, residing on Main street, below Eleventh, was shot and stabbed in the street in the Eighth ward. He leaves a family.

John Hudson, an American, residing on Green street, near Preston, was shot in the back of the head in the Eighth ward.

Powell Rothaupt, a German wagon-maker, stabbed at Schaeffer's precinct. Died in about eight hours afterwards. Leaves a family.

Joseph Allison, an Irish Protestant, was shot on the corner of Market and Chapel st.; He and his wife had secreted themselves under a bed, but were dragged out.

The body of Francis Quinn, an Irishman, is deposited in the court-house. The coroner has not yet held an inquest on it. He was shot in the groin.

burning the frequent reports showed that they were well provided with fire-arms; and the confessions of a poor miserable devil who was rescued by Capt. Stone proves that they were filled with arms and contained thirteen kegs of powder provided for the occasion. The houses are still burning, as we write, and the riot is not yet subsided.

We have neither space nor time to enter into any particulars. We will attempt to do so to-morrow. A number of Americans were slain by the foreigners and a number of foreigners met a heavy retribution. We do not know how many have been killed, but have already heard of some twelve or fifteen, in all, and some twelve or thirty have been more or less dangerously wounded. We will give details to-morrow.

**Who is Responsible for the Riot?**—This is a question which must be answered. There is a terrible responsibility somewhere and the proper parties let them be who they may, must bear it. One thing at least is known. The foreigners in this city, more especially the Catholic Irish, from some cause and at some instigation, were armed to the teeth, and used their arms, from houses, behind barriers, and from their skulking places have shot down remorseless, unfeeling citizens as they passed in the streets. Of the terrible consequences of these assaults we have not the heart to speak. There is no language too strong—there is no language strong enough, for its condemnation. It will be the duty, and the duty must be sternly performed, of the coroner to thoroughly investigate the facts and when the inquest is made we shall have more to say.

From the Evening Bulletin, of August 7.

**The Riots.**—As we stated yesterday, there were several fist-fights at the different polls on Monday morning. Immediately after dinner matters assumed a more violent aspect. The first serious difficulty occurred in the upper part of the city. A couple of gentlemen were riding along in a carriage, when they were fired at from a house by Germans and Irish and one of them was wounded. The firing was repeated. Ed. Williams, a watchman in the Second ward, Joseph Selvage, and John Latta, Americans, went there. Latta had his leg shattered by a musket ball. Selvage received several buckshot about his body, and Williams was slightly injured.

The report reached the lower part of the city that six Americans had been shot and were lying in Dr. Pyle's office.—This caused the assembling of a large crowd, which proceeded up town. The first attack made by the crowd was on a German named John Vogt, in a house from which shots had been fired upon Americans, on the corner of Clay and Madison. He was shot, stabbed, and beaten. Another German, named Jacob, who was sitting on a staircase, was dragged out, stabbed and beaten. His recovery is doubtful. Everything in the lower part of the house was broken to pieces. The crowd proceeded to the corner of Madison and Shelby, where firing from houses had taken place, and they riddled two groceries. A German ropemaker named Hein, who was walking along the street, was seized by the crowd and terribly beaten. The crowd then ransacked a German beer house, corner of Walnut and Shelby, kept by C. Kislzer, and two houses occupied by Germans on the corner of Shelby and Marshall. A German named John Feller was stabbed seven times but not dangerously injured.

The next scene of the riot was on Jefferson street, near Beargrass creek.—Here a party of gentlemen coming into the city were fired upon by foreigners from the houses, and some of them seriously wounded. Armbruster's brewery and several houses from which the shots were fired were demolished. They were attacked and the contents demolished.

About the same time Mr. Wm. Richardson, a teacher in one of the public schools, was passing on Shelby street, and found a party of Catholic Germans dragging out a German from a house, the door of which they had broken open, and beating him cruelly for having voted the American ticket. Mr. R. and the persons with him attempted to interfere and were fired upon and severely wounded. Mr. R. then produced a hock and placed the wounded men in it. While proceeding in the hock to the surgeon's, in passing the corner of Madison and Jackson streets, the hock was attacked by a number of Irishmen from Irish Row on Jackson street. A number of shots were fired, the driver and a boy sitting beside him were wounded, and the wounded men in the hock were shot in several places. The Irish followed the hock, firing at it, for a whole square.

Soon after this the crowd of incensed and infuriated Americans went to look after the aggressors, and the riot ensued in which the brewery was burned, several houses mobbed, and a number of persons, Americans and Germans, were wounded.

About half-past six, on Preston street, near Main, John Sutherland, an American, was shot at from across the street and wounded in the head. The Irishman who fired at him were subsequently pursued and severely beaten.

The disturbance in the Eighth Ward occurred very nearly in the manner stated in the Journal of yesterday morning.

Mr. Rhodes, and Mr. Dougherty, Americans, were just leaving an acquaintance on Main st., near Eleventh. They were fired at from the windows of Quinn's house, both fell, one of the Irishmen was the first killing the first bloodshed, the first killing, the first murderer, both in and in the lower parts of the city were the work of the foreign-born population.

The Foreigners, who were the aggressors, and were armed with shot guns and rifles, had assembled in the neighborhood of the brewery and also on Shelby street, in the neighborhood of Madison street. As soon as these occurrences were made known it was ascertained that large bodies of foreigners, armed with shot guns and rifles, had assembled in the neighborhood of the brewery and also on Shelby street.

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The bodies of a man and woman burned, both Irish and residents on Main street, above Eleventh, are also deposited in the court-house.

There is one man dead in the hospital and two are not expected to recover.

There is also an Irishman dead in the jail.

A German, named Jacob, corner of Madison and Shelby, is not expected to recover.

The coroner was summoned at noon to hold an inquest on the body of an Irishman named Pat Murphy near the brewery that was burned.

**Events of this Forenoon.**—At an early hour, a large crowd of people, anxious and excited, filled the grounds around the two court-houses, corner of Sixth and Jefferson streets, and about the jail, eager to witness the events of the judicial investigations to take place, see the Irish prisoners charged with shooting the Americans in the first ward from the windows of houses some quarter of a mile from the place of voting, and with shooting and killing Americans from the windows of houses in the eighth ward, some two squares from the polls.

The City Judge thought proper not to enter upon the investigation of the cases, but allowed permits to be given to the wounded for the hospital, and took other proper steps with the accused, so as to secure a fair and dispassionate trial, after proper time allowed to collect the testimony.

The Mayor, whose exertions for peace have been energetic and unremitting, called a committee, consisting of a large number of orderly and quiet citizens, to be formed to circulate among the people, to calm excitement and induce them to return to their homes and to their business.—The efforts of these gentlemen were prompt and not without success. They prepared the minds of the crowd to give an attentive hearing to an affecting, able, and eloquent appeal made by Hon. W. F. Bullock, which, from the stand in the court-house, told the story of the American ticket on Monday, and we learn from the notice of one of the men who were wounded upon Shelby street that this threat, in one instance at least, was actually carried into effect on Monday afternoon.

At an early hour in the morning Col. Preston saw how things were going, and his friends and supporters, and the anti-American party, should and would not allow off from their party the odious responsibility of having caused the disgraceful riots and horrid butcheries of Monday. A deep, dark, and gloomy atmosphere pervaded the entire city, and the heart of every good citizen sickened at the contemplation of the terrible excesses which have been committed. The blame, however, should and would attach itself to those who first instigated the anti-American party, and those who gave the first mortal provocation, which brought upon the offenders a terrible, an excessive retaliation and retribution. Of these offenders the Americans were the chief, and the most numerous, and stood up before the community, when peace has been thus ruthlessly destroyed, and say, with conscientious truth, "Shake not thy gory locks at me! Thoucane

s—shot down like dogs by unseen foes. Unquestionably a large number of the Americans, infuriated by the massacre of their friends, evinced a disposition to go much farther in the work of retaliation and herein they are guilty; but this shall not deter us from the assertion and reiteration of the great fact that American boys

were stained with blood before American hands were

burned, but had been summoned here for the especial purpose of aiding their countrymen in the outrages contemplated by them on Saturday night and actually perpetrated on Monday afternoon. We also know that, in consequence of these threats and of the acts of lawlessness committed by the anti-American party, there was a large quantity of arms and ammunition contained in the houses of Quinns which were destroyed. We have always been informed that threats had been made by Catholic Germans in the First ward that they would kill any German who should dare to vote the American ticket on Monday, and we learn from the statement of one of the men who were wounded upon Shelby street that this threat, in one instance at least, was actually carried into effect on Monday afternoon.

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LIBERTY AND UNION—ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

Henry F. Middleton, Editor and Proprietor.

"Against the foolish wiles of foreign influence, it conjures you to have a care, for we are not made of stuff easily awed; since history and experience prove that foreign influence has been the bane of our country, and that the time is now come when we should become a little more Americanized.—J. C. M."

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1855.

TERMINATION OF Sales, advertised in the Shelby News, and by bill printed at the News Office.

AT PRIVATE SALE. The fine Resinous Wood-Mill, in Shelbyville. The Farm, and Storehouse, belonging to the estate of R. W. Glass, deceased. See advertisement.

The Farm of Col. S. Todd. See advertisement.

The residence of J. L. Lockette, deceased. See ad.

Farm of J. W. George. See ad.

Residence of W. A. Jones. See ad.

Farm of W. H. Scarce, in Woodford.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rockway for Sale. See the advertisement of L. W. Shadwell. The article is a first rate one.

Farm for Sale. See the advertisement of W. H. Scarce, offering his Farm in Woodford county.

School Cards. We refer parents and guardians to the cards of several Schools, in our paper to-day. His card is the best, and we can assure you, most creditable. As it is, we hope they will all be ready. The Principals of all have high reputations as Teachers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Read all the special notices.

AMERICAN ORDER.

Thomasson Council, No. 159,

Of the AMERICAN ORDER, meets in the Court House, every THURSDAY NIGHT, at 8 o'clock. HENRY F. MIDDLETON, President.

Thanks.—We cheerfully acknowledge our obligations to our friend Mr. SAMUEL VENABLE, for a lot of most excellent Raspberries. They are known as the "Ever-Bearing Raspberries," and are of superior size and flavor. We would advise our readers, to purchase of Mr. V. some of the bushes.

We are also indebted to the same gentleman for a branch, fourteen inches long, off an "Imperial Gage" tree, containing forty-five Gages of full size!

We are further indebted to the same gentleman for half a bushel of very fine and very large Nesham or Potatos. They are the finest we have seen this season. Our citizens who may need the article can be supplied by Mr. V.

CIVIL and Religious Liberty.—Discourse delivered in the Hall of Administration, Dore, ware, July 4, 1855; by DANIEL ULLMAN, of N. Y.

We have received from the Author a copy of this eloquent Address, and have read it with delight. It is an honor to the American party of New York that they choose such a man as its candidate for Governor.

This Address proves him to be deeply and fully impressed with true American sentiments, and the talent to maintain and defend American principles. In honoring such a man, honor is reflected upon the party which supports him. We purpose giving some extracts from Mr. ULLMAN's Address, as soon as we can find space to do so.

BRECKENRIDGE ON SUMMER.—We have on file, for publication, the letter of Rev. R. J. BRECKENRIDGE, to Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, occasioned by his late speech on Slavery, at New York. We had intended to give it to this week; but the accounts of the election riots at Louisville, have excluded it.

Arthur's Home Magazine, for August, has been received. It is as usual replete with interesting and excellent articles.

Godey's Lady's Book, for August, has been on our table for two weeks; but we were too much taken up with the pending election, to have leisure to refer to its pages. On examination, we find that, as usual, Godey has given one hundred pages of original reading matter—varied to suit all classes of its readers; a large number of embellishments—some eight of which are full page—embracing a richly colored fashion plate; and illustrations of subjects treated by its contributors. He has also sent us, with the Book, "Receipts for the most approved beverages, etc., etc." for which he will accept our thanks.

Mr. G. will find, on inspection, that for several years, we have failed to notice the receipt of the Book but on one occasion (July 10, 1855); and that was because of its not arriving until we had given its receipt out.

Peterson's Magazine, for August, has been received. It contains forty-two original articles, and thirty-six embellishments—one a steel engraving, one colored fashion plate, and several full page photos. This Magazine always contained articles of decided merit.

RETURNS.—We have not given the returns of the election for Governor, because we are pressed for space; and did not think it necessary to fill a column with unofficial returns. We have heard from 82 counties, which give Morehead 9,424 majority.—The counties yet to hear from, gave Pierce a majority of 1,452. If Morehead gains none in these counties, and the official returns approximate to the reported, Morehead will be elected by about 8,000.

From Abroad.—We have just received a letter from a whole-soul American of Philadelphia, congratulating us on the result in this Congressional district, and thanking us, in the name of the true National Americans of that city, for our energetic and laborious prosecution of the canvass. We can assure our friend that we fully appreciate his kindness; and shall show that there is metal enough in us for the Presidential canvass, on the same figure; whether it is CRITTENDEN, DAVIS, FILMORE, or some other National American, who is the candidate, our ticks will be dealt as fast, and with all the ability we possess.

Courtesies.—We observe that the ladies of Bardstown have given G. D. PREETICE, Esq., a silver Goblet, as a mark of their respect for his services in favor of the American principles.

Greeting.—The "numskulls, and knaves," of Shelby county, to their brethren of Louisville send greeting: congratulating them on their respectable number, and on their devotion to American principles.

Foreign.—Since our last issue, there has been no arrival of news from Sevastopol.

Louisville Prices.—The only change we notice in the Louisville prices is in flour and wheat. Extra flour is selling at \$6 to \$6 50 per barrel. Wheat \$1 per bushel. Sales of tobacco, at \$1 75 to \$2 50.

**The Shelby News**—During the past few weeks, we had necessarily to devote a large portion of our space to political matter, to the exclusion of our usual miscellany and news. Hereafter, we hope our readers will not have cause to complain on that score. We shall endeavor to keep all informed upon the current news of the day; give our miscellaneous readers a fair share of our columns; and, at the same time, keep up the discussion of American principles, as occasion may demand.—We have enlisted for the war.

And now, friends we should like to have you give us some of "the sinews of war;" some of "the material aid and comfort," derived from a few hundred new advance subscribers. You can do it, if you will try.—Will you be kind enough to do so? Cannot each Council in this and adjoining counties get us a club of 20, 40, 60, or 100. Please try, friends, and we will endeavor to make "The Shelby News," a favorite household word with you.

**The Result**.—The election in this country resulted in a majority of over seven hundred for the American State ticket; seven hundred and twelve, for Col. MARSHALL for Congress; and an average majority of seven hundred and twenty-three for Messrs. A. C. Brown and JOSHUA TEVIS for the Legislature. Had the full vote of the county been polled, the majority would have been in all probability nine hundred.

On the election of the entire State ticket, by eight to ten thousand, we have no doubt. The returns, however, come in slowly, and it may be two or three weeks before the official vote of the State is in.

We regret exceedingly the defeat of Mr. WINTERSMITH, candidate for Congress in the fifth district. It is a *Popul* triumph.—So is the election of J. B. COCHRAN of Spencer to the Legislature. F. T. FOX, American has been beaten by A. G. TALMOTT, anti-American, in the fourth district, by a very small majority. It is also reported, that ELLIOTT, anti-American, has succeeded over DUNLAP, American, in the sixth district. In the seventh district, H. MARSHALL beats his anti-American Papal opponent, Col. PEAPESTON, about twenty-five hundred. In the eighth district, A. K. MARSHALL beats his opponent, HARRESON, some five hundred. In the ninth, L. M. COX, the American candidate, has beaten R. H. STANTON, by a handsome majority. SWOFF American, believed to be elected in the tenth district, over HARRIS. In the second and third districts, we have no doubt the American candidates, UNDERWOOD, and CAMPBELL, are elected. In the first district, BURNETT, anti-American candidate, is elected.

**American Victory**.—The great victory of the American party in this State, is a triumph of principles. It is not a victory of a party, of a faction; but a triumph of principles—the great American principles, as laid down by the National Council at Philadelphia. Further than cordially congratulating the American party on this triumph of their principles, we feel no disposition to manifest any exultation over the defeat of the opposition candidates.—No doubt thousand of those who voted against the American ticket, done so, only because they did not understand the principles of the American party; and so soon as they take the leisure to study and investigate the objects of the American party, they will endorse them and array themselves upon the platform.

It is true, our leading opponents, on the stump, denounced the American party in the most nefarious manner; and the anti-American semi-pupal press deemed with abuse, vituperation, slanders, misrepresentations, and false accusations against the American party and its candidates. A constant stream of the vilest abuse was emitted and ejected at the Americans, from the reservoirs where were concocted the most infamous and barefaced misrepresentations, falsehoods and abuse. But it would not do. The people, honest and true to themselves, were not to be blinded to the justness of the principles which formed the American platform; and regardless of the men who were candidates, went to the polls, and, like WASHINGTON, in 1776, voted for "principles—not men." It is a glorious triumph our principles have achieved, amidst the most strenuous opposition that ever was arrayed in Kentucky. The weapons of the American party, contrast strongly with those of their opponents: Clothed in the panoply of Right and Justice, the American party sought the field of discussion, and by argument and logic, sustained their principles. Its speakers and press scorned to descend to abuse and vituperation;—to misrepresentation and falsehood. On the judgement and conviction of the people—not upon their passions and prejudices—they relied for support of their principles. Nor were they deceived. The principles of the American party are endorsed by a majority sufficient to satisfy the most sanguine.

The American party of Ohio have held a convention in Columbus, and put nomination Hon. ALLEN TRIMBLE for Governor, in opposition to the Democratic-Free soil candidate MERRILL, and the Democratic Abolition candidate CHASE. There were about one hundred and fifty delegates present. Hon. W. STANBERRY, J. R. STANBERRY, NORTON, GEIGER and others addressed the convention in favor of the American party and its principles, as announced at Philadelphia.

CHASE and MERRILL will find Gov.

TRIMBLE and the American party after them and their sectional issues, with the banner of Americanism aloft; and their victory will only begained by a blind adherence to fanaticism and an overweening desire on the part of the Northern fanatics to have the countenance of partisans in their stealing of negroes.

**John Connelly** was killed by a pistol shot, by JOHN CONNELLY, at Lancaster, Ky., on the 6th instant. The difficulty had existed between the parties for a long time.

**Thomas Spratt** was killed by a pistol shot, by JOHN CONNELLY, at Lancaster, Ky., on the 6th instant. The difficulty had existed between the parties for a long time.

**The yellow fever** has broken out, in very malignant form, at Norfolk and Portsmouth Virginia.

**Election Riots**.—On the second page we give several articles from the "Louisville Journal," regarding the election riots of last week. That the statements of the "Journal" are correct, in fastening upon foreigners the commencement, and, consequently, the responsibility of the riots and the results, we have not a doubt. In addition to the evidence of the "Journal" to the facts, we have that of several eye-witnesses on the ground, one of whom we know to be of foreign birth and opposed to the American party. He is a resident of this place, and, in company with two other of our citizens, was in Louisville on Monday. He and his companions were in the First Ward after dinner, when the difficulty began there; and their united declaration is: that foreigners were the first aggressors; and they detail many facts which go far in convincing us that the "Journal's" statements are more favorable to the foreigners than their conduct would warrant, were it not better to allay excitement by withholding a full detail, until a legal investigation shall have established the facts.

We know our readers will approve of our occupying so much space with the detail of the affair; for all are anxious to see all the particulars. And we would suggest that our subscribers should preserve this copy of "The Shelby News." They will probably need it hereafter for reference.

**A farmer** in this county, has had a German from Louisville working for him for some months. He is a strong Sag-Nicht, and some weeks before the election, he informed his employer that he must go home to vote; and received his pay.—He went to Louisville; and, during the week before the election, he returned, and was re-employed. On being asked: why he did not remain in the city until after the election? He replied, that all the German and Irish boarding-houses were full—men sleeping all over the floors; and that he had been brought there to vote against MARSHALL; and had plenty of money and whisky. He was of the opinion, that they had no right to vote; and if they undertook to vote, there would be a fight, and so he returned to the country.

**A gentleman** of this county, who voted the entire anti-American ticket, went to Louisville, on Tuesday, to inquire into the facts of the occurrences on Monday. He informs us that as far as two day's investigations could lead him to proper conclusions, he became satisfied:

1st. That there were no unusual crowding of the polls; that there were no efforts to prevent legal voters from their rights; that, as is very common, there was a rush in the early part of the day at each poll, the Americans got the advantage, and kept it by such peaceable means as he had seen here and at other places, until all who were present had voted; that as they voted, they left the polls, so as to prevent a crowd in the vicinity; that before the riot commenced in the first ward, at that ward, and he believes at all the wards, the officers were calling for "more voters;" and that there were time and opportunity afforded to every man in the city to vote, that had the right, and desired to exercise it.

2d. That had the full legal vote of the city been polled, MARSHALL and MOREHEAD's majorities would not have been much, if (at all) reduced. He is satisfied, that not less than from a thousand to twelve hundred persons failed to vote, who had voted, would have cast their suffrages for the American ticket.

3d. That the entire responsibility of the commencement of the riot rests upon the foreigners; that facts go to show, that the whole thing was premeditated by the foreigners, that their houses had been well supplied with ammunition and arms; that they were all armed, and determined to have a riot on the day of the election, unless the Americans would quietly surrender their birth-right to their domineering and gasconading.—The foreigners, he says, sowed to the wind and justly reaped the whirlwind.

4th. He says that he ascertained that the two or three thousand foreigners who, it was announced, had left Louisville on Tuesday, were those who had been colonized there within a few weeks of the election, to vote the Sag-Nicht ticket; and, there being no other use for them, they had left for their homes. They were not citizens of Louisville.

5th. We call attention to the following from the Louisville "Journal" of Monday:

A PARAGRAPH WE WISH COPIED BY OUR EXCHANGES.—Some of the anti-American organ continue to reiterate the false and absurd statement that if a full vote had been polled in this city Col. PRESTON and the anti-American ticket would have received a majority. We have exposed the entire falsity of this statement heretofore and now refute it again. The largest vote ever cast in the city was considerable less than 6,000. The American party at the last election polled 3,074 votes for Morehead and 3,008 votes for Marshall, excluding the vote of Portland, being more than a majority of any vote ever polled in this city.

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# The Garland.

**THE VILLAGE HERE.**—BY PAUL H. BAXTER.

The glowing tints of a "Tranquill eve,  
Burn on her radiance, sleek;  
And though her voice is rich and low,  
Though we never have heard her speak;  
So full are her gracious eyes of light,  
That the spirit of joy wells o'er,  
And wherever her wondrous pathway tends,  
A glory sits before.

Of very grand are the city belles,  
Of a bright and stately look,  
After each walk the gaudy of the languid dance,  
And flirt in the pause between;

But beneath the boughs of the hoary oak,  
Where the ministered fountain plays,  
I think that the artless village girl,  
Is sweeter than thy thus.

She is the fairest of them all,  
Her heart's are worth thy love,  
By the beauty of their looks and their lives have lost  
The beauty, and mirth of May;

They move where the sun and starry dew  
Reign; not they are haughty and bold,  
And they do not shrink from the cursed mark  
Where Faith is the slave of gold.

But the starry dew and the golden sun  
Have ripened all the love,

And the earth to the south below,

She hath ten for the heaven above;  
Her fruits are beautiful on the hills,

At the steps of an Orient morn,

And Talbot was never so far as she  
In the midst of the autumn corn.

Come, Effie! give me thy loyal hand,

It is pure as the Parian and the dove,

And the north wind make thee mine,

Who the winter-winds have flown,

It is true that you make the storm-clouds bright,

But it's not fitter that we

Should wed when the Spring—thy sister—comes,

To the south.

The buds shall bloom as bloom our hopes,  
And the north winds make glad replies

To the music that ripples about our hearts,

Entre merveilles harmonies;

And between the nature that glows without,

Our hearts shall glow within.

The delicate morning of Love shall close,

And its bountiful morn begin.

“Oh, papa,” responded Fanny fervently,  
“do not say so, even if you think so.”

Meantime, the day of the trial approached. Fanny Talbot had watched the tide of popular opinion to discover that the universal voice was against the ungrateful young man who could murder his liberal employer's daughter. Fanny also watched her father's countenance to gain some consolation from him as to Ido's chance of acquittal, but she could glean nothing there.

“To-day the trial takes place, dear father!”

“Yes, my daughter.”

“You are to sit in the jury box—one of the twelve.”

“Yes dear Fanny.”

“It is a dreadful thing to decide upon the fate of a human being, and terrible must be the remorse of him who sentences a brother to an ignominious death, and afterwards—when it is too late find the murdered man as innocent as the one he was thought to have murdered.”

“How strangely you talk!” exclaimed Mr. Talbot startled by her words and manner.

“Father, Ido Sternberg is innocent.”

“Very likely,” gloomily replied the father.

“And dear father you must not permit his death; if all others insist, you must refuse to be convinced. They cannot hang him without your sanction.”

“But, child, my friendship towards him is known—my reputation will suffer, I may be ruined in consequence.”

“But, then, you will have saved an innocent man from a frightful death. And, dear father, no one can suspect you, who are so upright of partiality.”

“Well, dear child, we will see what can be done to save him.”

“Father, you must promise me,” exclaimed Fanny Talbot, with unwonted vehemence; and then she poured into her father's ears the deep abiding interest she took in the young man, also her deep seat conviction of his truth and innocence, and the grounds of those convictions, saying that if he were hung and could have been saved by her father, she would not live to bear the heat of the thought.

Deeply affected by his daughter's pleadings, Mr. Talbot left her to attend the trial with a solemn promise to do all in his power to save the prisoner.

The trial proceeded—the evidence was all convincingly against the young Pole. His own words were few and pointed; he declined any explanation of the case, but distinctly and firmly pronounced that he was not guilty of the awful charge preferred against him.

His calm majestic manner did much to impress the foreman, and the usual question was, “What is my crime?”

“We cannot agree!” was the response of the foreman, to the usual question.

The bench was perplexed. The judge went all over the whole of the evidence again, dilating upon the point which proved so conclusively the prisoner's guilt.

The jury again withdrew, and thirty hours this time were passed before they pronounced a second decision, and then the verdict of eleven was ‘guilty,’ whilst the twelfth juror firmly persisted in the belief of the prisoner's innocence, and solemnly avowed that he would suffer death himself before he would assist in his condemnation.

Finding this man so solemnly impressed with the prisoner's innocence, and his argument in his favor still sounding so convincingly in their ears, to the astonishment and indignation of all present, the eleven unanimously concurred with the one in a verdict of acquittal.

The prisoner was therefore set at liberty narrowly escaped the Lynch law of the infuriated mob without. A strong police guard alone protected him.

“I hope you will not forget your old friends for your new ones,” said Miss Talbot, with a pretty blush. “Father and I shall expect to see you as often as you can make it convenient to give us a call.”

Mr. Redfield, the professional gentleman, whom Sternberg now took up his abode, was a lawyer of much repute, practicing in the city and dwelling in much style, a short ride in the country.

“Take care of yourself, Ido, my boy,” said Mr. Talbot, shaking Sternberg's extended hand, and looking on him with the fondness of a father.

“I hope you will not forget your old friends for your new ones,” said Miss Talbot, with a pretty blush. “Father and I shall expect to see you as often as you can make it convenient to give us a call.”

Once more Ido Sternberg stood upon the deck of a vessel bound for South America. A boy whom he recognized as one in the employ of Mr. Talbot, approached him and placed a letter in his hands. The captain's orders in the meantime had been given, the anchor was drawn up, and the brig under way. With a cat like spring the agile messenger jumped upon the parting wharf, receiving a lusty cheer from the jolly Jack Tars who witnessed the act.

Ido leaned his head mournfully upon his hands and gazed abstractly upon the receding shore.

Suddenly he bethought him of his letter. He opened it, and to his surprise a roll of bank bills fell from it. He glanced upon them; they were all bills of large amount. The letter merely said:

“You will not refuse the enclosed from one who believes in your innocence. When you make the fortune which I know your energy will achieve in the new country to which you are going, you can repay them, if you like, to your SISTER FANNY.”

Mr. Redfield was summoned home; his eldest daughter had been found dead in the grove of woods by the seaside, which had ever been her favorite walk. Her sister had seen her start in the direction of the grove, in the early morning, and had also seen young Sternberg take the same path a short time after, seemingly following in the footsteps of his daughter.

“I am sorry to see you so low, my poor Augustus!” said Mr. Redfield, kindly.

“Oh, speak not so to me! It was I who stabbed Isabel!” exclaimed the young man wildly.

All were horrified at these words. His mother and sister impeded him to the delirium of his disease; but when he grew more calm, and solemnly repeated his asseverations, they were forced to believe him.

Before his death he narrated all the particulars of his unnatural deed.

It seemed that the proud Isabel, from the time the handsome Sternberg entered her father's house, had smiled less graciously upon the affianced Augustus Raymond. Stung with jealousy, he had watched them together, had heard Isabel, the evening previous, appointing the grove, and as soon as the news of her death reached them (for it spread like wild-fire) they came forward to give their testimony. One of the laborers said that the young lady seemed very much excited in her manner and spoke angrily, and that Sternberg seemed to be exasperating her, to do something that she seemed very resolute in refusing.

The testimony crowded in so closely against poor Sternberg, that a warrant was issued to apprehend him, and so rapid had been all their proceedings that he was taken on board of a South American packet within five minutes of the time of sailing.

“Suspected and apprehended of murder!” exclaimed Fanny Talbot. “The murderer of my friend Isabel! oh, papa, how horrible! but he is innocent. He never could commit murder. The court will find the real murderer, and will acquit him,” and Fanny Talbot spoke confidently.

“I hope so, my child, but appearances are strongly against him.”

“But, papa, do you not believe him guilty?”

“My child, I will not say what I believe. I dare not believe anything. My good wishes are for the youth, but I fear it will go ill with him at the trial.”

“Oh, papa,” responded Fanny fervently, “do not say so, even if you think so.”

Meantime, the day of the trial approached. Fanny Talbot had watched the tide of popular opinion to discover that the universal voice was against the ungrateful young man who could murder his liberal employer's daughter. Fanny also watched her father's countenance to gain some consolation from him as to Ido's chance of acquittal, but she could glean nothing there.

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